

of these homes. They were designed by William Ward and Truman O. Angell, the first practicing architects in Utah.

These houses were made of adobes, laid in walls three feet thick over foundations of hewn stone. The interiors of the walls were whitewashed and the exteriors plastered.

Standing side by side, the Lion House, the President's office, and the Beehive House strike a quiet Old World note among the office and apartment buildings that surround them. One is impressed with the dignity that prevails inside their thick soundproof walls. The staircases ascend ornately into the dim upper floors exactly as they did in the old days when the first governor of Utah entertained his friends. The doorways and the walls are handsomely paneled with native pine. And, although the fireplaces have been converted into gas, the mantelpieces remain as they were when they were built nearly a hundred years ago.

The Beehive House, Brigham Young's official residence, was somewhat more elaborate than the Lion House. It was patterned after the New England Colonial homes, with its wide square-columned porch all the way across the front.

In shape, the Lion House is rectangular. It contains twenty gables and a small square portico. Governor



LION HOUSE, BRIGHAM YOUNG'S OFFICE, BEEHIVE HOUSE, SHOWING THE ROCK WALL AND HITCHING POSTS IN FRONT OF THE BUILDINGS

Young got the plan of in New England. It included the carved stone

Twelve of Brigham in the Lion House. family. In the south almost entirely above room. Then came the the rear, the laundry. end, beyond the laundry school for the younger wives served as teachers

On the east side of milk, vegetables, and a room for the women, a for the older children. young folk with opportunity for development in music

On the second or prayer room, and also twelve wives. Upstairs windows which peered the bedrooms for the children

There was always House.

FURNITURE

As a rule, the Utah furniture. The rocking ing aspen, often bearing tables, chairs, cupboards manufactured. Chairs together for the seats a buckskin, graced the were usually found in Utah pioneers.

But in addition to of the emigrants had across the plains to Utah and handsomely upholstered or silk. It was of the

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each day. Insignificant
ble when they come in

"What are we to do?
locusts there has prob-
of crickets. The fail-
e. Here we are settled
a thousand miles from
and eight hundred miles
we're alone and helpless
miraculous doesn't hap-
"

ailed them. They looked
ment and said, "We are
g awful for strong men
units so insignificant.
is plague," they wailed.
bowed to the earth and
rael—the God of Abra-
their rescue.

ing of the ruthless in-
another became brown
ew. "Soon all will be
e will disappear," they

LS

There was heard the
and plaintive cry of
over the heads of the
n upon their fields.
crickets don't take all,
of the crops."

e, one of the pioneers
grain—they're eating
e of people stood look-
ne—thousands of them
s like a great cloud.
people and the sun, a



SEA GULL MONUMENT. SALT LAKE TABERNACLE IN BACKGROUND

With satisfaction in his heart and a smile on his face, one of the group finally remarked, "Vast armies of these bright-eyed birds, heretofore strangers to our valley, have crossed the lake from some unknown quarter. Notice how they gorge themselves on the well-fatted enemy. When they have feasted on the crickets until full, they go to the stream, drink, disgorge, and feast again. Maybe they will continue to eat crickets until our enemy is exterminated. I consider it a miracle. God has heard and answered our prayers."

Utah—The Story of Her People